MRS. WERNER AS RECEIVER HER QUARER FRIENDS INDIGNANT AT HER TAKING THE POST.

They Think the Woman Lawyer Should Have Braws the Line at Assuming Charge of a Saloon-She Must Acquire Knowledge of the Liquor Business. The Quakers of this city are very much dis-

turbed just now over the appointment to the receivership of a saloon of Mrs. Melle Stanleyetta Titus-Werner, the well-known woman lawrer. Mrs. Werner comes of an old Quaker family, has been an attendant at the Friends' merting house in Stuyvesant square for years, although an extremely up-to-date woman herself, has occupied a prominent position among the Friends for a long time. The receivership came to her as it have to any lawyer, and, although Mrs. Werner regards it as strictly in the line of her duty as a member of the bar to accept and carry out the work intrusted to her by the Supreme Court, the Friends think differently about it. They are greatly agitated over the matter, for a connection in any way with the liquor traffic by one of their number is regarded as a violation of first principles by the Quakers. It will be interesting to watch for the result of Mrs. Werner's little controversy with the Society of Friends, for she has fully made up her mind to go on with her work as receiver, despite the opinions of the Friends. She has never wavered for a moment in this determination, the assured a reporter for THE SUN last evening, although it grieved her very much to be unable to make her friends of the Quaker faith come around to her way of thinking.

The dismissal of Mrs. Werner from the Friends' Church would create a sensation, as she has been the most progressive woman of the time among the Quakers, and has been very much praised by her relatives and friends for her energy and ability. The Quakers have been immensely proud of her ever since she was admitted to the bar. They have never objected to her law practice or to the interest she bas shown in things political, but they draw the line at the liquer traffic, and are opposed to her having anything to do with it, either as receiver or in any other capacity.

Their disapproval has come to Mrs. Werner in a way which there is no mistaking. Severa of the most prominent Quakers in the city have spoken gently but firmly to her about the matter, but they have not succeeded in shaking her determination in the least, Mrs. Werner regards the appointment as a good chance to show what she can do in this branch of the law, and she means to stick to it.

It was Justice MacLean who made the departure of appointing women receivers in business litigations. He appointed three several days ago, among them Mrs. Werner, who is highly thought of by most of the Judges. The case which Mrs. Werner was ordered to take charge of was that of Louis Strauss, a saloon keeper at 221 East 121st street. Mr. Strauss fell into debt some time ago, and one of his creditors. Julius Engel, brought suit against him for some money. Engel got a judgment for \$87.97, but when the Sheriff attempted to execute the judgment and attach the saloon and properties contained therein Mrs. Strauss stepped forward and declared that the saloon belonged to her. Strauss admitted that this was so, and showed by papers that he had sold the business to her some time before for \$150.

As receiver of Strauss's business and estate Mrs. Werner will be able to make a legal inquiry into the facts. Mr. Engel has declared that the transfer of the property by Strauss to his wife was made with a view to cheating him out of the amount of his judgment and to stall off other creditors who might sue for the amounts due them. If Mrs. Werner finds this to be the case she will bring suit to set the judgment aside. The job is an unprofitable and laborious one, and of a sort not coveted by lawyers. To do the thing successfully requires much patience and considerable technical skill. Mrs. Werner will have to make herself conversant with the liquor business in order to make her work successful, and there is little doubt that the job was given to her, as well as the receiverships to the other two women lawyers, largely as a test of their ability in that branch of the law. his wife was made with a view to cheating him

law.

Naturally this new departure on the part of a Supreme Court Justice was much discussed at the time, and Mrs. Werner's appointment caused much comment when it became known. caused much comment when it became known, the newspapers spoke of it, and in that way the Friends heard that one of their number had been ordered by the Supreme Court to take charge of the business of a salson keeper. They feit confident that they would read the next day that Mrs. Werner had declined the honor. They dight tread any such thing, however, and the days went by without any indication from Mrs. Werner that she would not do the work

opinion was that Mrs. Werner was:

to serve as receiver for Strauss. There was nothing formal about the discussion, and no talk of notifying Mrs. Werner of the sentiment of the meeting. It was simply an informal expression of opinion, nevertheless Mrs. Werner heard of it almost immediately, and later when she meet the Rev. Dr. Phoebe Hanaford the subject came up between them. Miss Hanaford was at the meeting in the Friends' Meeting House when Mrs. Werner's appointment was talked about, and in response to Mrs. Werner's questions she said in the gentle tone neculiar to the Quakers: Werner's questions she said in the gentle tone peculiar to the Quakers:

"Thee must do as thy own conscience tells thee, and not be wavered by the thoughts of others, sister. I think thee can reason for thyself. The arta lawyer now, and in the business of reasoning for others. Thee should know the right rath."

Werner told Miss Hanaford that she was satisfied as to the propriety of her keeping the apointment, but saidthiat she had heard that the Friends were managed to: And what has thee thought of the arguhave decided to keep the receivership," re-

plied Mrs. Werner. "I have been appointed by a learned Judge to an eminent place, and it is purely a legal proceeding and has nothing to do with the private life of anybody." It was at a later meeting of the Society of Friends that the matter rame up again. Mrs. Werner was present at this meeting, and an old

Werner was present at this meeting, and an our friend of hers, one of the best-known Quakers in the city, spoke to her about it. This was Mrs. Anna Jackson, who said:
"Thes must make up thy mind quickly, sister, as to the right of this thing. The Friends do not wish thee to be connected with the liquor business or a liquor saloon. The Friends will not feel easy about thee mixing with such thines."

Jonah Rees, another prominent Quaker, spo \$\frac{4}{6}\$ to Mrs. Worner about the matter, too. There wasn't the slightest dil-feeling displayed in any of this talk. The Quakers believe in individuals acting on their own consciences, but think all questions open to dispute, and do not hesitate to express their opinions. Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Rees had no hesitation in telling Mrs. Werner they disapproved: Mrs. Werner had none in telling them that she was of a different way of thinking. At any rate, as the matter now stands, the Quakers are opposed to Mrs. Werner accepting the appointment, and Mrs. Werner accepting the appointment, and Mrs. Werner accepting the special proposed to Mrs. Werner accepting the special proposed to Mrs. Werner was uresent, and so was one other Quaker. The difference of opinion between Mrs. Werner was tresent, and so was one other Quaker. The difference of opinion between Mrs. Werner and the Friends was discussed, and to some of her friends Mrs. Werner explained her exact position in the matter. The members of the society agreed that she was right, and advised her to stick to her determination by all means.

Mrs. Werner, when seen by a Sun reporter Rees, another prominent Quaker, spo 40

tion by all means.

when seen by a Sun reporter yesterday, said:

"It is true that the Friends disapproved my accepting the receivership and that there has been some controversy over the matter. It will, terhaps, suffice to say that I propose to accept the appointment, and that not for a moment since I received it have I thought of doing anything else. I sm a good Quaker, I think. We always have been, you know. It is true that my grandfather, Judge Titus, insisted on having music chayed at his weading with my grandmother, said that the Friends were said and the II:30 A. M grandmother, lie was received again later, however, and so was my grandmother, so you see we have been pretty goed Quakers after all.

If ide not think the Friends will turn me out of thirreh for indicing the receivership. They will see the right side of the matter, I am sure, and I hope they will seem, for I am a Friend at heart, and will be forces.

will see the right side of the feedership. They and I hope they will soon, for I am attre, heart, and while beforever."

Mrs. Werner is a good-looking woman, 25 years of age. She first attracted public notice in 1821, when she was granuated at the head of the woman, slaw class of the University of the City of New York, in October, 1821, she entered the men's law class, consisting of 105 men and five women, and won the faculty prize of \$100. She was graduated in June, 1854, ranking fourth in her class, despite eight weeks of alloes just before the examinations. For a year she was a clerk in the office of J. H. Hiddell, and in June, 1854, he justed has passed the har examination before Justice Van Brunt, standing fourth in a class of eighty-eight, and winning the honor of being the first woman admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court levels and later the anto-envisee. to practice in the United States Circuit Court here, and later the same privilege was extended to her in the United States Court of Appeals.

But was the first woman to get the privilege in either of these Federal courts.

Mrs. Werner married Edgar S. Werner, the

publisher, at the Friends' Meeting House on June 3. Later the same day the couple were civiliy married by Mayor Strong. Mrs. Werner, besides being a practising lawyer, is now a lecturer for the Young Friends' Ald Association and professor of municipal law in the woman's law class of the University of the City of New York.

TOM SCOTT'S BURGLAR.

His Strange Career Recalled by the ex-

Pollceman's Death. The death of ex-Policeman Tom Scott on Sun-day at his residence, 50 Maujer street, Brooklyn, recalls a series of remarkable shooting episodes twenty years ago. Burglaries in the lower section of Williamsburgh kept the police of the Bedford avenue station on their mettle. The late Captain, Cornellus Woglam, then in command of the precipct, instructed his men to capture the burglars dead or alive. Early one morning in December, 1866, Policeman John Hippel was found dead on the sidewalk in Division avenue, near Bedford avenue. He had been shot from behind, the bullet passing through his heart. Unsuccessful efforts were made to get a clue to the assassin. A few weeks later Policeman Thomas Langan, while on duty in Division avenue, near Driggs avenue, was confronted in a dark spot late at night by a man who, without warning, shot him in the mouth. When Langan recovered from the shock his assailant was

A month later Policeman Thomas Chichester was shot in the right hand while on post in Roebling street, near Division avenue. His description of his assailant corresponded with that of the man who shot Langan. After Chichester was shot the burgiaries ceased nearly a month. Scott had what was known as the ferry post on the morning of Sunday, March 31, 1867. Shortly after 3 A. M. he set out to patrol Kent avenue. In South Eighth street, near Kent avenue, was an old-fashioned cottage occupied by the family of a coal dealer named Bingham. Back of the house were open lots. While Scott was patrolling the west side of Kentavenue he heard footsteps and saw a man, who proved to be Tobaidi Menzani, crossing the open lots, carrying a market heaket.

Scott crossed the street, and, at South Ninth street, Monzani drew near. When within five feet of Scott, Monzani polyted a revolver at the scription of his assailant corresponded with that

Scott crossed the street, and, at South Ninth street, Monzani drew near. When within five feet of Scott, Monzani pointed a revolver at the policeman's face and fired. Scott ducked, and the builet went through his helmet. Monzani ran away. Scott pursued him through Kent arenue, and, between South Tenth and South Eleventh wireds shot at him. The builet passed through Monzani's heart and he fell dead.

The body was taken to the station house. The The body was taken to the station house. The market basket Monzani carried had been stolen from Bingham's house. The basket contained a leg of mutton that was intended for the Bingham family's Sunday dinner. The burglar lived at the foot of Division avenue with his wife and a daughter. He was a well-known musician. The police were satisfied that it was Monzani who killed Hippel. Monzani's daughter died two years ago in a Myrtle avenue house from a criminal operation. Scott remained on the force until ten years ago, when he retired on half pay. He was 69 years old.

TATE'S UNPAID BILL.

Col. Waring Accuses the Comptroller of Commissioner Waring of the Department of Street Cleaning gave out the following state-

"After having announced that if he found that the civil service rules did not interfere with the claim of Herbert Tate, he would pay the amount due him, the Comptroller has now found a new pretext for delay, in his authority to summon Mr. Tate before him to stand an examination as to the conditions under which the indebtedness accrued.

"After asking him a number of incidental questions he got from Mr. Tate, apparently to his great satisfaction, the statement that at the time when he ceased to receive the money paid by the Italians for scow trimming he then entered the service of the city as a contractor to supply paper carts, to be hired by the day. He supply paper carts, to be hired by the day. He evidently forgets what passed between us on this subject when I consulted him as to my course. I told him that the experiment in sorting rubbish was terminated, and that until permanent arrangements were made for realizing value from it it would be possible for us to leave paper and rubbish to be collected by our own carts. I said, however, that this would be demoralizing to our men, who had never learned to collect ashes without such admixture, and that it would also result in a very untidy condition of the streets, and our carts could not make the collection so theroughly as those specially employed in that service would do.

"After a little consideration he asked me whether or not I had money enough in my appropriation to pay for these carts. I told him that I had, and he said, "All right, go shead and do it," or words to that effect. I went ahead and do it," or words to that effect. I went ahead and do it," or words to that effect. I went ahead and do it, had have done it for four months, and have certified bills to be paid from my appropriation.

"These bills are all unpaid, although the Comproller has repeatedly found or made a pretext for not doing so. He said the other day that it was the civil service rules that might stand in the way he would pay Mr. Tate. The total bills certified to him for service rendered amount to over \$22,000. The indebtedness incurred since that time, not yet certified to the Comproller, amounts to about \$5,000.

"In the mean time paper and rubbish are accumulating all over town."

Comproller Fitch said last evening to a Sun reporter that hed in ot care to carry on an inevidently forgets what passed between us on

cumulating all over town."

Compiredier Fitch said last evening to a Sun reporter that he did not care to carry on an interminable controversy with Col. Warine, and that all he cared to say with reference to the Colonel's statement was that he would pay Mr. Tate's bill just as soon as the Corporation Counsel advised him, or the courts ordered him to do so. He was simply waiting for an authoritative decision in the matter. tive decision in the matter.

VENEZUELA ROUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Commission Receives What Is Supposed to Be the Close of the British Case, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The completion of the British case in the boundary dispute, according to the understanding of the Venezuelan Commission, was signalized at the meeting of that body to-day by the receipt from Secretary Olney of an important publication, "printed by the authority of his Excellency the Governor of British Gulana," The document, which is uni-form in appearance with the earlier British

Blue Book, is entitled "The Boundary Question. The control over the disputed territory by Esseords of British Guiana, by James Rodway."

This volume has been expected for some time, and surprise is expressed that it should be transmitted through the American Consul at Demerara rather than through Ambassador Bayard, as was the case with the other volumes. The first and second Blue Books were devoted to the Pollock argument, with documents and maps. The second or supplemental volume gave most of the documents in extense and corrections to which attention had been called. The fourth was a surprise to all concerned, as it contained simply a reprint of counsel Storrow's preliminary argument axialnst the Schomburgk line, and did not have the customary blue cover. No. 6 was a reply to Mr. Storrow, and it has been stated for some time that the sixth and final volume would be devoted to the Indian protectorate.

At the Commission meeting to-day all the members except Dr. Andrew D. White, who was absent, participated in the discussion of the evidence. After a recess for luncheon the meeting continued throughout the afternoon, to

SEARCHED THE HAGUE'S ARCHIVES

Prof. Burr. Agent of the Venezuelan Commission, Buck from His Work.

Prof. George L. Burr, chief historical expert of the American Venezuelan Commission, who has been abroad examining documents bearing on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, arrived yesterday on board the Teutonic, from Liverpool. He made no stay in this city, but left on the 11:30 A. M. train for Washington. Prof. Burr said as far as he individually was concerned his labor of research had been entirely

"My mission," he said, "was to find out geographical conditions. I explored a great body of documents which before had not been searched. I found them in the Butch archives at The Hague, where I went direct from here. My work was not in connection with diplomate, but I received avery possible couriery, both in England and Holland. The documents I examined went back to the sixteenth century."

When asked if he had formed any conclusion as to the result of his mission, Prof. Burr said:
"I have no conclusions favorable to one side or the other. I had no occasion to do anything of the kind; that was not my mission. The documents I found in the butch archives naturally contained very good materia."

Asked whether he thought the question in dispute would be settled soon. Prof. Burr said:
"I cannot say; I fervently kope it will, but I cannot tell whether it will be annicably sattled or not. The evidence is so vague that it must be interpreted. I have no right to anticipate the Commission.

Prof. Burr said that at intervals he had regraphical conditions. Texplored a great budy

PIGEON WITH CHESTNUTS.

PATIENT HOUSEWIVES LEARN HOW

TO COOK THEM. They and Seventeen of Their Babies Waited Long for Mrs. Lemeke to Begin the Work of Instruction-But in the End Their Patience Was Rewarded. It was announced last week by a newspaper loker that Mrs. Lemcke, the cooking expert, would lecture to the Lambs yesterday afternoon on "How to Rosst Ham." The announcement

excited a good deal of attention. "Why 'roast'?" asked some people. "The Lambs know a thing or two about reasting. themselves."

"About being roasted," objected others. "But why 'ham'?" insisted the first ones.
'Why don't they take up some nice chafingdish menus or something like that? But ham? And roast ham at that!"

taken seriously or not, one fact is certain. There was a crowd at the lecture. It was not, however, on "How to Roast Ham," but, by a curi-ous coincidence, on the topic "Conceit," while the menu was headed by "Roast Pigeon with Chestnuts!" Not a Lamb, not one single-or married or even divorced Lamb gambolled down the aisles of the Food Show and skipped into the temporary lecture room in the corner. So much the worse for the Lambs. They might have drawn several bits of wisdom from the ochave drawn several bits of wisdom from the occasion. For instance, in regard to the pigeons.
Mrs. Lemcke stated this solemn fact: "As for
chestnuts, you mustuse only the imported ones.
The little ones here are of no account."
This is a statement which every Lamb should
lay well to heart. There were other things to
be learned, too, and one of them was patience.
Truly, woman is a noble animal. Talk about
Job! The women at the cooking lecture yesterday sat there and waited one mortal hour. For
a time it seemed as if it would be an immortal
hour—endless, eternal. The lecture had been
announced for 2 o'clock, and the women who
wanted to be right in the front row, under the
very drippings of the culinary sanctuary, were
promptly on hand at 1:45. By 2 the room was
almost filled and the lecture began. A tidy
mulatto girl came out from behind a screen and
put a teakettle on the ma range and lighted a
burner. Then she disappeared behind the
screen again.
At 2:05 one of the seventeen babies in the
lecture room began to cry. "Hushabye, hushabye!" At 2:10 another one joined in. "Pattycake! patty-cake." At 2:13 the mulatto girl
appeared with a second teakettle and lighted a
second burner. At 2:20 a woman, who wasn't
going to miss any of the pearls of wisdom, casion. For instance, in regard to the pigeons,

lecture room began to cry. Hushabye, hushabye, 'At 2:10 another one joined in. 'Patty-cake' patty-cake', 'At 2:15 the mulatto girl appeared with a second teakettle and lipited a second burner. At 2:20 a woman, who wasn't going to miss any of the pearls of wisdom, dragged a chair up the aisle and sat down at the edge of the platform. However, self-sinces down't always go unpunished. The secan from teakettle No, I took all the curl out of her feathers and made an example of her. At 2:25 the anvil chorus was sung by sixteen out of the seventeen bables. At 2:30 the mulatto girl came on the scene with teakettle No, 3 and began wasting the gas from another burner. At 2:35 a man near the reporter looked his watch and his wife in the face. His wife trembled, The reporter couldn't see the watch, but considers it likely that it wring its hands. At 2:40 another chorus of young volces:

"Mamma! Mamma! Mamma!"

At 2:45 the mulatto girl appeared once more. The teakettle supply was evidently exhausted, and the burners were all going full tilt. For one moment the situation seemed scrious. It looked as if there was nothing to be done and the lecture must end right there. The antique watched breattlessly. The infant, chorus subsoled for a moment. The malatto girl hong midway lwist the range and the acreen. The problem was thrilling. Was she ship one kettle or one gas burner, or both? In any case something must be done, and that right quickly. She was equal to the occasion, that mulatto kirl. She caught up a pile of timbals from one end of the table and put them down triumphantly at the other end. Saveil The andience drew a deep breath, and the cooking lecture went an Malatto kirl. She caught up a pile of timbals from one end of the table and put them down triumphantly at the other end. Saveil The andience drew a deep breath, and the cooking lecture went on. At 2:50 several women began a tentative shuffling of their feet, calculated to betray wild impatience. The other women smiled wearly, but did not her of the eventure and the

RILEY MEANT TO MURDER.

He Almost Carried Out His Threat to Kill

Ilis Wife. When James Riley, a laborer, 45 years old, of 78 Richardson street, Williamsburgh, was com- Union Iron Works. San Francisco, the Wismitted to the Kings county penitentiary six months ago for heating his wife, he vowed that when his term of imprisonment expired he would kill her. He was released from prison on Tuesday. He went to his wife's house yeson Tuesday. He went to his wife's house yesterday afternoon and forced an entrance into her rooms. His wife returned at 50 clock, and on entering the kitchen Riley confronted her. She screamed and tried to leave. Riley seized her by the throat and knocked her against a wall. Then he struck her in both eyes and she fell. He kicked her in the face and bit her left hand. Then he gave her whother kick and told her to go out into the street and die, Mrs. Riley ataggered to the Herbert street police station. An ambulance was summoned, and after her injuries were bandaged she expressed a wish to be taken home. Riley was arrested in front of his house, and on the way to the station house he told his captor that he didn't regret his act. He was held on the charge of mayhem.

Scottish Bite Supreme Council Ricets Omicers.

The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons for the United States, their territories and dependencies, held its annual session yesterday and the day before at German Masonic Temple, and the following vere elected officers for 1896-97; Senior Grand were elected officers for 1896-97; Senior Grand Commander, M. W. Bayles, Washington; Lieutenant Grand Commander, W. C. Vanderlip, Massachusetts; Alexander Atkinson, Nebraska, Grand Minister of State; David W. Thompson, New York, Grand Treasurer; John G. Barker, New York, Grand Secretary General; Robert L. Wright, New York, Keeper of Archives; E. J. Edwards, Minnesota, Grand Master of Ceremonies; C. W. Edwards, New York, Grand Marshal; John J. Stodard, Ohio, Grand Standard Bearer, and G. C. Simms, Rhode Island, Captain of Guard.

Bayonne to Sell Its Forfelted Realty. Under the provisions of the New Jersey Martin tax act the city of Bayonne became possessed of much realty, the owners of which had failed to liquidate the taxes, assessments, and water rents assessed against it year after year. In many cases the owners failed to redeem the property after it had been bought in by the city at public sale. The time allowed for them to do so has long expired, and the reality now belong in reality to the municipality. The city authorities have decided to unload some of the surnlus property and add a considerable sum to the town's revenues. During the week Mayor reymour, the Board of Councilmen's Finance Committee, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners have held several conferences to arrange a sale. It is understood that the sale will include real estate valued at \$40.000. water rents assessed against it year after year.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners communications were received from John F. McAree of Engine 16 and Edward from John F. McAree of Engine 10 and Edward F. Root of Engine 51, in which the writers said that they were the President and Secretary respectively of a club which desires the privilege of organizing a broycle brigade. They said it was the intention to take both freemen and officers into the brigade as members, and that their ejercise on their wheels would not be allowed to interfere with the discipline of the department and the men's hours of duty. The Board by resolution instructed Secretary Juscen to notify the writers that the Board had no objections to

resolution instructed floard had no objections to For an after theatre supper visit the grand dining nail of the new and magnificent Hotel Manhattan.

STRENGTH OF THE NEW NAVY. Thirty Armored Vessels in Active Service
-Three Others Under Construction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28,-Chief Constructor Hienborn's annual report shows a total of 110 vessels in the payr, of which thirty are armored. including eight battle ships, two cruisers, one ram, and six double-turreted monitors, all of which are in active service, prepared for offensive or defensive operations, and thirteen single-turret monitors which might be utilized in the harbors in which they now lie. Three other armored battle ships are now under construction. There are twenty-five new steel cruisers also in commission, in addition to the three special-class vessels of the new navy-the Bancroft, Dolphin, and Vesuvius. These are unarmored, as are the sixteen fron and wooden cruisers and six wooden sailing vessels still carried on the lists. Three torpede boats are in use and fifteen under contract. The other vessels building are six gunboats, one submarine boat, and fifteen tornedo They gave it up. Whether the joke was still boats. Twelve tugs are also included in the naval force, and fifteen old ships unfit for sea, which, however, are utilized for various purposes, such as training vessels, naval reserve

rendezvous, and receiving ships.

In compliance with the law for the increase of the navy. Engineer-in-Chief Mciville and the Chief Constructor unite in a statement that \$5,025,359 must be appropriated for 1897, which, with \$8,287,502, the balance in the Tre-sary, is required for existing contracts.

The only new vessels which Concress is asked to authorize are two composite sating vessels of 1,100 tons, costing \$500,000, as practice cruisers for the Naval Academy, to take the place of the Bancroft; but these do not conflict with the recommendation for three additional battle ships which Secretary Herbert is confidently expected to make in his annual report. During the fiscal year nine vessels, the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Maine, Texas, Terror, Monadacock, Katahalin, and Eriesson, were added to the effective force of the navy, and during the current year the Brooklyn, lowa, Nashville, Wilmington, Helena, Puritan, ets gunboats, several torpedo boats, and one tug are to be added.

Constructor Hichborn declares that the naval Chief Constructor unite in a statement that

added.

Constructor Hichborn declares that the naval stations and docks at Port Royal, S. C., and Port Orchard, Wash., cannot be properly utilized without the erection of shors, for which he urges authority. The major part of the report is devoted to exposing the shortcomings of the reserve supply system, which renders it expensive and tedious to repair vessels. Fractice has shown the frequent necessity of open market requisition for this work, and strong arguments are presented for an increase in the supply fund to \$1,500,000.

The advisability of sheathing the bottoms of cruising vessels is reiterated, as well as former recommendations for building additional dry docks to keep the ships in a high state of efficiency.

During the past year the bureau proposed plans for converting several classes of ships which are entered in the naval reserve list into effective auxiliary cruisers. These include the Owego and Hudson classes on the great lakes and the El Sol and El Dorado classes of oceangoing vessels. It is now proposed to prepare the outfit and keep them ready for immediate use. Constructor Highborn declares that the naval

going vessels. It is now proposed to prepare the outfit and keep them ready for immediate use.

IS DR. ROOKER TO BE RETIRED? He Was Charged with Suppressing Car-dinal Satolli's Pottsville Speech,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-A morning paper publishes a statement that Dr. F. Z. Hooker, Secretary of the Papal Legation, is shortly to be retired. This statement is connected with the alteged suppression of an important speech of Cardinal Satolif's, made in Pottsville, Pa., last summer. Cardinal Satolif went to Pottsville under the chaperonage of Mgr. Schroeder, the professor of dogmatic theology at the university. He made an address to the German Congregation at the Church of St. John the Baptist in Italian. It was translated by Mgr. Schroeder first into German and then into English. It was in this speech that Cardinal Satolli gave the first intimation of his change of attitude on many questions. He is said to have urged many questions. He is said to have urged the Germans to maintain their separate existence in the Church, for only in in this way could they preserve their traditions. Cardinal saidli had hitherto, both in public and in private, expressed exactly the opposite opinion. He had told the Archbishops in council that they must adopt the national habits and customs of the United States, as far as pessible, without infringing on the unchangeable dogma of the Church. In an address delivered in New Jersey during the controversy between Bishop Wigger and the late Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Holoken, Father Killeen, and others, he had warned the German beonie that they must learn the native tongue of their adopted country, and that German preached in the churches and taught in the schools would be interacted only temperatily.

NAMES FOR NEW WAR SHIPS.

The Three New Battle Ships Named Atabams, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. Secretary Herbert this morning announced that the unnamed ships now under construction will be named as follows: Battle ship No 7, building at Newport News, the Alabama; No. 8, at Cramps', Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the Wisconsin. The gunbaats are: No. 10, at Nixon's, Elizabethport, N. J., the Annapolis; No. 11, at lath, Me., the Vickeburg: No. 12, at the same place, the Newport: No. 15, at Dialogne's, Canaden, N. J., the Princeton, No. 14, at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the Marietta, and No. 15, at the same place, the Wheeling.

By a neculiar coincidence, the Alabama will be constructed on was salleining the new Kearsarge and Kentucky at Newport News. She is slightly more formidable than either of those vessels and is named for Secretary Herbert's adopted State. It is believed that this selection was made by the President in compliment to the Secretary, just as President Harrison was understood to have maned the Brooklyn for Secretary Tracy's adopted city. The gunboat Marletta is named for the Ohio town of that name and not for any other Marietta. The Wheeling is for the West Virginia city; the Princeton and Vicksburg for battles of those names, and the Annapolis and Newport for the naval stations in Maryland and Rhode Island.

Medals of Honor to Brave Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 -- A medal of honor has been awarded to Milton Haney, late Chaplain Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, Chaplain Haney voluntarily carried a musket in the ranks of his regi-ment, and remiered herole so vice in retaking the Federal works, which had been captured by

the Federal works, which had been captured by the enomy.

A modal of honor has also been given to Fred-erick W. Fout, late Sergeant Fifteenth Hattery, Indiana Light Infantry, for geliant services in action near Harper's Ferry, Va., on Sept. 15, 1862. Daring this engagement Fout voluntarily gathered the men of the battery together, re-mained the guns, which had been ordered abandoned by an officer, opened fire, and kept it up antil after the surrender of the enemy.

Capt. Sampson to Command the Iowa. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. - Capt. Sampson, Chief

of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has been selected to command the battle ship lows when that vessel is commissioned next April.
Capt. Alexander H. Nethernick, who established the navat gun foundry under Secretary
Whitney, will snoceed an, Sampson in charge
of ordinance when the latter's term expires,

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. These army orders have been issued: The uniters of Second Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Touth Cavalry, for duty at the United States Milltary Academy, West Point, Nov. 1, 1898, is re-

tary Academy, West Point, Nov. I, 1806, is revoked at his request.

Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, will be redeved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash, and will take cirtion at Boston; for duty in that city, to redeve Capt. Therefore E. Frue, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. True, upon being relativel, will report to the Commanding General, Bepartment of the Columbia, for assignment to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash, as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Little Bock. Ark., and will report to Columbias Barracks, Ohio, for diviy as Quartermaster at that post.

Capt. John T. Kuight, Arsistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty with the Virginia Volunteers, Riemsond, Va., and will proceed to Jafferson title, and report to the deput quartermaster at that place for dusy.

Col. Deniel E. Warthy, Assistant Constraints.

ville, ind., and report to the dipot quartermaster at that place for du.s.

Col. bantel E. B' arthy, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Nebrara. Seb., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for assignment to dury as Quartermaster at that post to relieve First Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Quartermaster Fifteenth Infantry, First Lieut. Blow, upon being relieved, will proceed to join his regiment. office-v31 Broadway. all genuine goods have frademark—" Welsbach —on each box.

A SINGER'S RIGHT TO SING.

JUSTICE RUSSELL DOUBTS THE

LAW'S POWER TO CONTROL IT. Although Himself Displaying Abilly as a Musical Critic, He Disparages That of

the Judiciary in General Interesting Points Raised by Singer Gaskins's Plight The limitation of the courts in dealing with singers was dwelt upon by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday in opening a default by which the firm of Walcutt & Leeds ob-tained an injunction preventing George J. Gaskins from singing except for them. The plaintiffs-Cieveland Walcutt, Edward P. Leels, and Henry Leeds-made a contract with the de fendant last May by which he agreed to sing for their phonographs at \$1.50 a song. The con-tract did not compel the plaintiffs to have Gaskins sing any stated number of songs, and he contended that they had not called for enough of his services to afford him a living. The plaintiffs said that Gaskins had previously earned about \$25 a week and that while under the contract he made \$30 a week. He threw the contract over and went to Chicago, where he made arrangements to sing into the instru-ments of other talking-machine companies.

When papers were served upon him on a claim for an injunction to compel him to keep the contract, Gaskins paid no attention, they said, but continued to sing for his new employers. The singing was shut off by the injunction granted on Gaskins's default. In opening the default on condition that Gaskins pay costs, Justice Russell says: "We have grave authority for the rule 'that

the bird that can sing and will not sing must be made to sing' cold adage)-Chanceltor Walworth in De Riva Finoli vs. Corsetti 4 Paice But the learned Chancellor duly appreciated the difficulty of finding any officer of the Court of Chancery with that exquisite sensibility necessary to understand and enjoy with proper zest the peculiar beauties of Italian opera, so that the singing of the defendant, under the direction and in the presence of the Master of Chancery, night afford a satisfactory test as to whether the engagement was duly performed, and according to its spirit and other. "The lapse of sixty years has not so improved

the courts of the State in this respect that the substantial difficulty suggested by the Chancellor has yet been obviated. It is not a matter of Judical knowledge that any member of the bar might be appointed referce, or even any Justice of the court could be chosen, who could well nerform such a task. It may be that after a judical consultation some officer or Judge might be designated who could tell the difference between 'Casta Diva' and the 'Sac Spanigled Hanner, or distinguish' Home, Sweet Home' from 'Yankee Doodle,' but the repertoire of the defendant, as I Judge from the scope of the allegations of the plaintiffs papers, is far wider in its range than the instances cited, and if the plaintiffs should direct the defendant to sing an air from 'Lodengrin,' or possibly a sacred hymn, the difficulty of choosing an expert Judicial officer to test the performance might be insurmountable.

"Therefore, either by appreciation by the plaintiffs of the obstacles in the way of the affirmative performance of the contract, or by careful discrimination of the learned Justice who allowed the judgment in this action, the judgment is confined to an injunction against the defendant from sincing. It is fairly amatter of lawful presumption that it nay be determined by anricular evidence whether or not an attempt is actually made to violate such an injunction. But the defendant pleads that he ought to be releved from even this initiation, and that if not from motives of public policy, at least as a means of supporting himself and those dependent upon him, the melodies of his voice should not be stilled in perpetution."

dies of his voice should not be stilled in perpetture.

"I am of the opinion that the defendant
shows a fair claim to defend, so that mon a trial
the conflicting responsibilities of the narties
may be more precisely determined, especially as
the injunction is broad and limitless in its charnoter, dooming the defendant to musical silence
even before his friends or family. To restrain
him thus would not only deprive him of the
means of livelihood but bring possible disaster
to the health of one who, by training and education, may perchance find the most natural effective expression to his vocal utterance in intonation or song."

FLEMING AGAIN ACQUITTED. This Time He Was Accused of Attempting

to Murder His Wife. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The trial of Asher Fleming for the attempted murder of his wife in the woods near Peapage ended in the Somerset Court to-day in a verdict of acquittal. Fleming has been tried in the United States Court at Trenton and in the county ourts on several serious charge. His trial or sending White Cap letters through the mails to a member of the Smith family at Jeapack resulted in his acquittal. Fleming and

with a festival at Gladstone one night early in September. Mr. and Mrs. Figuring were at and a party of friends. As the carriage containing Mrs. Lenning and her friends was passing through the woods, it is alleged that a man stemed from behind a tree by the road-side, and taking aim, fred six shots at Mrs. Fleming from fa revolver, Mrs. Fleming and her brother declared that they recognized the shooter is Mr. Fleming.

The bullets, which, it is alleged, penetrated

ew shooting, but failed to recognize the person ps declared that he shots. Firming and his friends at of the shooting.

Bobbed of the Watch Mr. Cleveland Gave

Ifim. Capt. Bauer of the steamship Palatia of the Hamburg line reported to the Hoboken police on his arrival at this port several days ago that a gold watch had been stolen from his cabin a goil watch and oren stored from his cabin during the voyage. The watch was presented to him by President Cleveland for saving seventeen members of the crew of the Ivanhoe, which was wrecked on Dec. 25, 1885. Yesternay Robert Hoffmann, a steward, who deserted the ship upon her arrival here, was arrested on uspicion of stealing the watch. He was locked up in Police Headquarters pending an examination.

Killed by a Hotel Netherland Elevator Joseph Leon, an elevator boy at the Hotel Netherland, was crushed to death by an ele-

vator car of the hotel Tuesday afternoon, Leon, who was 20 years old, went to work for he first time Tuesday morning. He was assigned to a baggage car which ran from the basement to the first floor. Leon was seen operating the car at 4.45 o'clock, but at 5 o'clock the car was found at a standstill, and the boy's body was discovered in the bottom of the shaft.

Hoboken May Lose Its Share of the State School Fund.

President Edward Russ of the Commission of Public Instruction of Hoboken has received a letter from State Superintendent of Schools C J. Baxter, in which the latter threatens to withhold Hoboken's portion of the State school money unless that city provides sufficient accommodations for the children. The letter is the outcome of the inactivity of the Commodation Council of Hoboken in awarding contracts for a new school. The letter was referred to the council.

A 510,000 Verdict Against John B. Ireland, A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday rendered a verifict of \$10,000 in favor of Mrs. Bridget Burke, whose husband was killed by the collapsing of the Ireland building, at by the collapsing of the freman bunding, at West Broadway and Third street, on Aug. 8, 1805. Mrs. Burke, brought suit for \$25,000 against John B. Irecand, the owner of the build-ing; John H. Parker, the contractor, and John N. Cornell, who furnished the iron work. The verdict exponented Parker and Cornell and held Mr. Ireland responsible for the work, through ir. Ireland re-ponsible for is agent, Architect Behrens.

Welsbach Light

Light with Standard Shude, \$2.00. Former price, \$2.50. Former price, \$2.50.
Light with Reading Lamp Shade, \$2.25

Lights with Becorated Shades at Pro-portionately Reduced Figures. Burns is the gas—given 3 times the light. For Sale at Main Office, 931 BROADWAY. Dalle dl 93 BRUADWA
Branchs 121 W. 125th Street
Marces all Offerpondence to Main Office
on to purchasers in New York City: Allo
mie to repair or put up a Weisbach List
e has not a shield of authority from ma
ep-vol Broadway.



The best recipe for boys' overcoatings: put in all the warmth possible, then add toughness. One result is Frieze. It makes

a manly looking coat; and, as ours are made, exceedingly stylish. Three lengths: reefer, regular overcoat length, and ulster-sizes 8 to 16; same style coats in chin-

chilla. Our cape overcoats for little fellows have the double advantage of being wanted now, and just now very cheap-\$5, were \$8.50 and \$10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMERICANS IN JAMAICA.

Some of Our Capital Going There-Efforts to Boom the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 16.-Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of Jamaica, arrived here today, resuming his administration after three months' absence. He was a passenger on the Atlas steamship Alleghany from New York, and was accompanied by his wife and son. Heavy weather was encountered during the voyage, and the steamer was twenty-four hours behind time. On Sunday last, outside Sandy Hook she ran into the teeth of the hurricans which ravaged the American coast, and her Captain was forced to lay the ship to for over a day. The passengers suffered severely, and one of the ship's boats was washed away and other damage was done. All speak highly of the skill and bravery of Capt. Sansom and his offi-cers, and after the storm had subsided the pas-

skill and bravery of Capt. Sansom and his officers, and after the storm had subsided the passengers presented the Captain with an address. At one period during Sungay it was thought the Alleghany must nevitably founder.

During his short stay in New York the Jamaica Governor endeavored to interest American capitalists in the development of the West Indian colony. His efforts were not, however, very successful, and he was more than once reminded of his seven years' boycott of the American syndicate which has just concluded building the railway extensions. Private individuals have, however, been more successful, and the coming winter will witness a large influx of Americans and American capital into the Island.

The Constant Spring Hotel, one of the largest hotels in the West Indies outside of Havana, has been bought by an American syndicate, and these gentlemen intend, in conjunction with Col. Plant of Florida fame, to organize winter tours during the next five menths. As a winter health resort the island has long been favorably known to Americans, and the only drawback hitherto has been the lack of accommodation. With a good hotel under American management this drawback will now be removed.

A scheme is also on fout in regard to the lands held by the West India Improvement Company of New York, the American firm that built the extensions of the Jamaica railroad, by their contract they can ciaim one square mile of Government land for every mile of railroad constructed, and up to the present time about 60,000 acres have been handed over to them. It is their intention to divide this luce tract of land into small lots, and to offer it at a nominal resital on long leases to American activers, the tenants agreeing to clear and incrove the land tenants of the land rental on long leases to American settlers, the tenants agreeing to clear and improve the land and sell their produce at current island rates through the West India Improvement Company. The scheme has arready been well matured, and the first batch of colonists is expected shortly to arrive in the island.

AFTER "WHITE ELEPHANT" MONEY An Alleged Daughter of Charles Shepard

YONKINS, N. Y., Oct. 28. Surrogate Silkman to-day dismissed the petition of Grace Adele Shepard, or Catherwood as she has been known, asking that the letters of administration granted to Ciara V. Shepard, widow of Charles De Bernard Shepard, be revoked, on the ground that no evidence had been introduced to show The famous Smith family picule wound up that Grace Adele was a legitimate daughter born in lawful wedlock. Mr. Shepard was at one time proprietor of the "White Elephant" saloon at 1245 Broadway, New York city.

In her petition for a revocation of the letters of administration Grace Adele Shepard alleged that the inventory of the estate filed by the adframed for the purpose of fraudulently reducing the value of the estate, that a large amount of real estate and personal property was left, and that the application for letters of administration falsely alleyed that he left Clara V. Shepard, the widow, and Charles Taylor Shepard, son, his only heirs and next of kin surviving, whereas the true wife, Ada Shepard, was not known to be dead or diverced, and that Grace Adele Shepard, the petitioner, and daughter by the first wife, was not mentioned or referred to. The administratrix was on the witness stand to-day. Mrs. Shepard testified that she first saw the child when Grace Adele was about a year and a half old; that her husband confided to her that he was the father of Grace and that the child was born a few months before his marriage to the witness. Grace made her home with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Catherwood in the West, and called Mrs. Catherwood mother. Mrs. Catherwood is now in an Illinois hospital for the lissans. Ebenezer Valentine, a former stock elerk at the "White Elephant," testified that the late Mr. Shepard had often spoken of Grace Adele as a waif. son, his only heirs and next of kin surviving,

Accused of Poisoning Her Husband.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.-Mrs. Olive Sternaman of 61 Annie place, this city, was arrested early his morning charged with having polsoned her bushand, who died at Rainham Centre, Ontario, in June last. It is also alleged that Mrs. Sternaman poisoned her first husband. The body of her second husband was exhumed recently and evidences of poison were found. The Coroner's jury at Cayuga found a verdict against Mrs. Sternaman vesterday and her arrest was asked Sternamin yesterday and her arrest was asked (or. Mrs. Sternaman is about 28 years of age, tall and slender and comely looking. She restisses to talk about her case. Mrs. Sternamawas arraigned in the police court this forencon and held to await extradition papers. She appeared perfectly self-possessed and was not at all affected by the action of the Court.

Work of the State Fish Commission.

ALBANY, Oct. 28. Secretary Chency of the tate Fish Commission has completed his reort for the season of 1896. During this year 217,030,751 fish fry have been planted, of which 190,519,218 were supplied from the State hatcheries and 27,417,533 by the United State hatcheries and 27,417,533 by the United States. Last year 195,000,000 fish fry were planted in the waters of the State. During the past year 13,000,000 shad fry were placed in the Hudson River, together with 55,000 salmon. Fifty thousand whitefish were planted in Lake Ontario, and the remaining fry otherwise distributed among the inland waters of the State. In his report Mr. Chenev will recommend that fishways be constructed in the Troy dam to allow the passage of shad.

Pickpocket "Red" Farrell Locked Up in dersey City.

Chief Murphy's detectives who were looking for pickpockets in the throng which attended the reception to candidate Hebert in the Oakland Rink, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, picked up Thomas, alias "Red." Farrell, who is said to be a notorious picknocket and the pai of "Jimmy" Hannigan. Farrell served two years in the Kings country penitentiary for shooting at Emil Datz in 1884. Mr. Patz, who is now a City Hall Commissioner, kept a hotel at Rockaway Beach at that time.

English Syndicate Buys a Raticons. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28. The New Orleans

and Southern Railroad, which has been operated under adverse circumstances since its construction some ten years ago, has passed into the tion some ten years ago, has passed into the hands of an English syndicate. A receiver was appointed last year in the suit of the Central Trust Company of New York, which held a number of the road's bonds. The receiver declared that he was unable to operate the road profitably, and it was put up for sale at auction, being purchased by Mr. P. Campbell for an English syndicate, which has a considerable amount already invested in its bonds. The syndicate will put the road in good order and will operate it.

M'MAHON JUROR WAYLAID.

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE MURDER TRIAL ON HIS WAY HOME,

He Tells Justice Smyth, Who Directs the Jurors to Hand Over Any One Who Ap-proaches Them to the Police The Case to Be Given to the Jury This Afternoon One of the jurors who are trying Patrick Mo-Mahon for murder in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court notified Justice Smyth when court opened yesterday morning, that he had been approached the night before by a man he didn't know, who asked him several questions about the trial. The juryman was in the street on his way home from court when spoken to. He refused to answer any questions, and the question became so persistent that the juryman had to quicken his gait to shake him

Justice Smyth was angry when he heard the juryman's story, but he didn't even hint that one of the jury had been approached until the noon recess. Then, after delivering the regular warning to the jury not to discuss the case during the recess, Justice Smyth said: "GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: If any man dares to approach you in regard to this case, grab him by the coat collar and hold him until a police-

man arrives." The spectators and the jury, other than the man who had been spoken to, did not suspect then that an attempt had been made to reach the jury. Before adjourning court for the day Justice Smyth said plainly that such an attempt had been made:

"One of the jurors informed me this morning," said the Justice, "that a man approached him on the street last night, and attempted to speak to him about this case. That juror proved to be a good citizen by reporting this matter to me. I want to warn overy one that, if any man dares to speak to a jurer pending the trial of any case, he will be punished severely if caught within the jurisdiction of this court. I want to say, also, to these fellows who sit about this court room that this is a very serious matter, and I would like to catch the person who would dare to do such a thing."

also, to those fellows who sit about this court room that this is a very serious matter, and I would like to catch the berson who would dare to do such a thing."

The lawyer for the defence asked Justice Smyth to add to his remarks that nothing had been said to the juryman that would indicate that the people or the defence knew anything about the unknown questioner. Justice Smyth did as he was requested.

The cross-examination of Patrick McMahon was continued yesterday morning. McMahon, is accused of murdering his aunt, Bridget Sexton, and his uncle, John McMahon, on Jan. 20, at 145 East Forty-first street. The aged couple were battered about the head with an axe and shovel, and the voltee allege that Patrick McMahon inflicted the wounds that killed them. In answer to a question asked by listired Attorney McIntyre as to whether he had ever been arrested for a crime, McMahon answered in the affirmative. He pleaded guilty when he was 19 years old, he said, to stealing \$100 in gold from his mother. He served two years in prison for it, he said.

When McMahon's cross-examination was concluded his counsel produced afficiavits from former employers who testified to his good character. Martin McMahon, a brother of the prisoner, corroborate! Patrick's testimony as to his asking him to come home and take care of their father. On the night of the prisoner, corroborate! Patrick's testimony as to his asking him to come home and take care of their father. On the night of the right of the fight which ended in the death of Bridget Sexton and her brother.

Martin McMahon denied that there was any ill feeling between the four brothers and their aunt and uncle because the brothers had tried to have their parents adjudged insane. He said he had caused his mother to be put in an insane asylum because she went around the house at all hours of the hight carrying a lighted torch. John McMahon of Winfield, Long Island, was the defence's last wines. He is also a brother of Patrick. Mr. McIntyre made him controlled

John McMahon of Winfield, Long Island, was the defence's last witness. He is also a brother of Patrick. Mr. McIntyre made him contradict himself several times. The names of several other witnesses were called by the defence, but they didn't answer. The defence then rested, and Lawyer Charles W. Brooke asked that an adjournment be taken until this morning. Justice Smyth acceded. The case is expected to go to the jury this afternoon.

MORIARTY TOOK THE GOLD CURE.

After That He Lost His Memory, but Didn't Stop Brinking. The evidence in behalf of Mary Moriarty, who s contesting the will of her husband, John Moriarty, the furniture dealer, was finished be-fore Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, and that in behalf of the proponents, the wife and son of Thaddens Moriarty, a brother of the deceased,

was begun. Michael J. McConville, manager of the furniture store of the deceased at 1 Fourth avenue. said that for the last two years of his life Moriarty had left the control of the business largely to him. Since 1880 the deceased had been a patient in hospitals fifty-six times. He continued to drink after leaving the hospital in each case and in 1894 he took the cold cure at

each case, and in 1894 he took the gold cure at home. Moriarty's memory seemed to fail after taking the gold cure, and he didn't stop drinking. Thaddeus Moriarty, he said, had borrowed \$2.800 and \$6,300 from the testator on notes which have not been repaid.

A. D. Houston, who is in the furniture business, said that he had seen the testator about twice a year for ten years before his death. He found that he had a habit of confiscating the burlans on furniture sold to him, which belong to the wholesale dealer, but the witness said that Moriarty was not the only one in the trade who did this. He believed that Moriarty was rational.

SOBER FOR FIVE YEARS.

Mr. George Crocker Will Now Receive 8500,000 from His Father's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28. As a reward for his intoxicants, Mr. George Crocker yesterday received \$500,000. Mr. Charles Crocker, father of George, Charles F., and William H. Crocker, died on Sept. 22, 1891, and his will failed to bequeath a portion of his property to his son George, who was given to over-indulgence in intoxicants. He placed, however, 400 bonds of the Southern Pacific Company in the hands of the other two sons in trust for George, with the proviso that if within fifteen years after the death of the founder of the fund George Crocker should remain sobst for five consecu-Crocker should remain sobs; for five consecutive years the principal should be turned over to him. If, however, he failed to abstain, the bonds were to be distributed among certain grandchildren of Mr. Charles Crocker.

In September last George Crocker applied for the bonds, nileging he had been sober for five years. The matter was submitted to the courts by the executors, who were instructed to turn over the bunds to the legatee.

She Didn't Have Mrs. Jones's Jewelry.

New Benroup, Mass., Oct. 28, -Chief of Police Douglass of the New Redford Department received a cablegram this morning from the Chief of Police at Londonderry, Ireland, which reads:

"Property not found." This is construed to "Property-not found." This is construed to mean that Jane Brewster, whose arrest at Moville under suspicion of having committed the robbery of diamonds at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Jones, in this city, was reported by cable despatches yesterday, is again a free woman. It is evident that the arrest was a blunder on somebody's part, as no one' in New Bedford believes her guity.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.- The Stuyresans docks of the lilinois Central Railroad at the foot of Louisiana avenue, in this city, were formally opened to-day with ceremonies in which Gov. Foster, Mayor Flower, Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, the directors of that road, and others took part. The docks, which include wharves, warchouses, cotton presses, elevator. Ac, have been built during the past year with the intention of making New Orleans a part where vesses landing will have no wharfage or part charges to pay.

Dr. Lee Converted in dail.

New HAVEN, Cone., Oct. 78, It was announced to-day that Dr. J. Edward Lee, who heen converted during his confinement in fail. The repentance was reperted as effected by the Rev. John Morse, who occupied an adjoining cell and was awaiting trial on the charge of arson. Dr. Lee has written a letter to his victim, Miss Bird M. Palmer, asking her forgiveness. was yesterday sentenced to State prison, had

A Murderer at Seven.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28. Jeff Thompson, aged will have to go on record as the youngest murderer in this State. Thompson lived with his parents in the Fourth ward of Therville parish, a short distance from Plaquemine. He had a children quarrel with a girl playmate named July common. An other boy gave him a penkp fe and Jeff stabled the little girl repeatedly, the wounds resulting in her death last night. The authorities do not know what to do with the child.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

The "Novelty Floor" admiration daily. Rugs in abundance. Oriental